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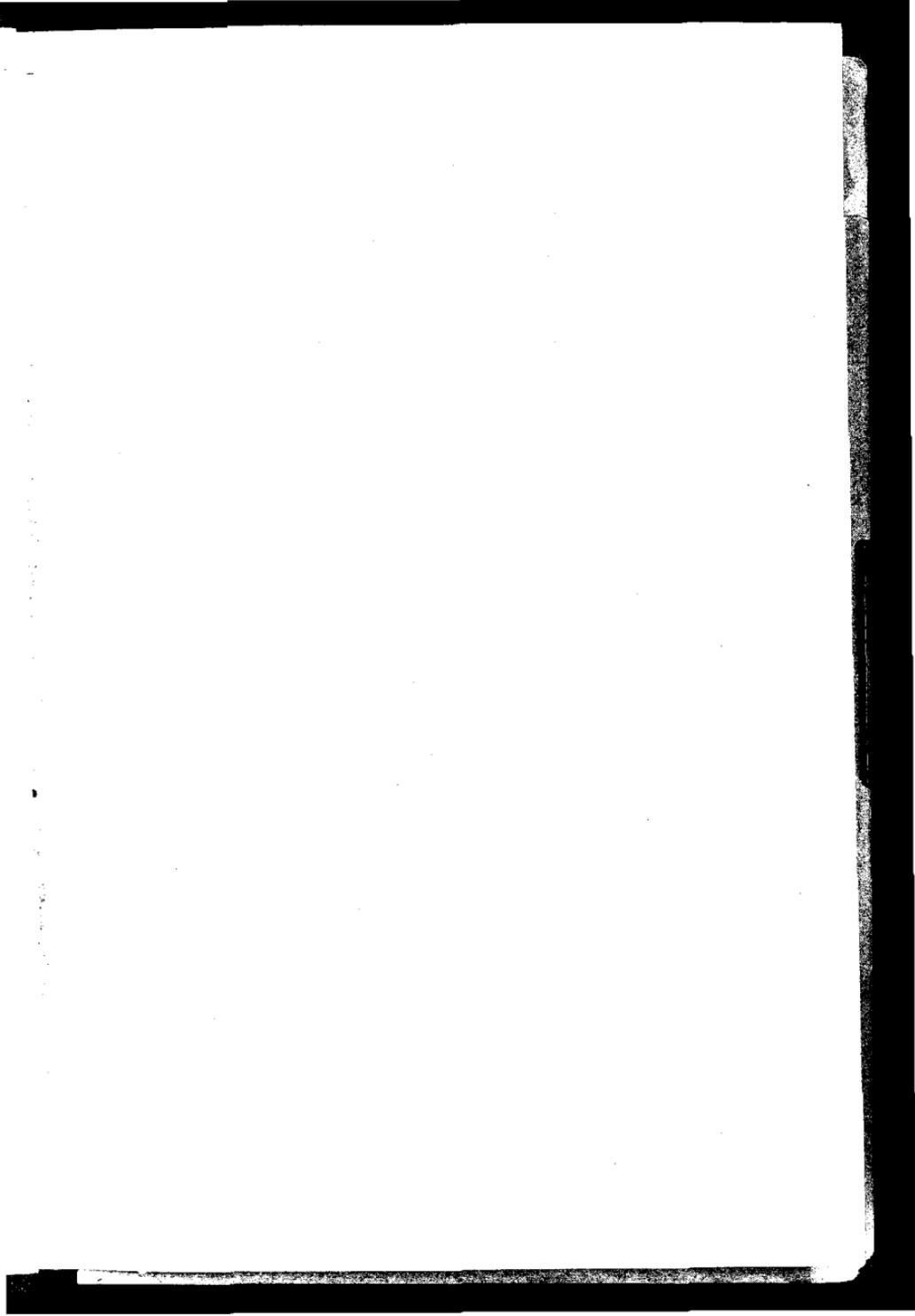


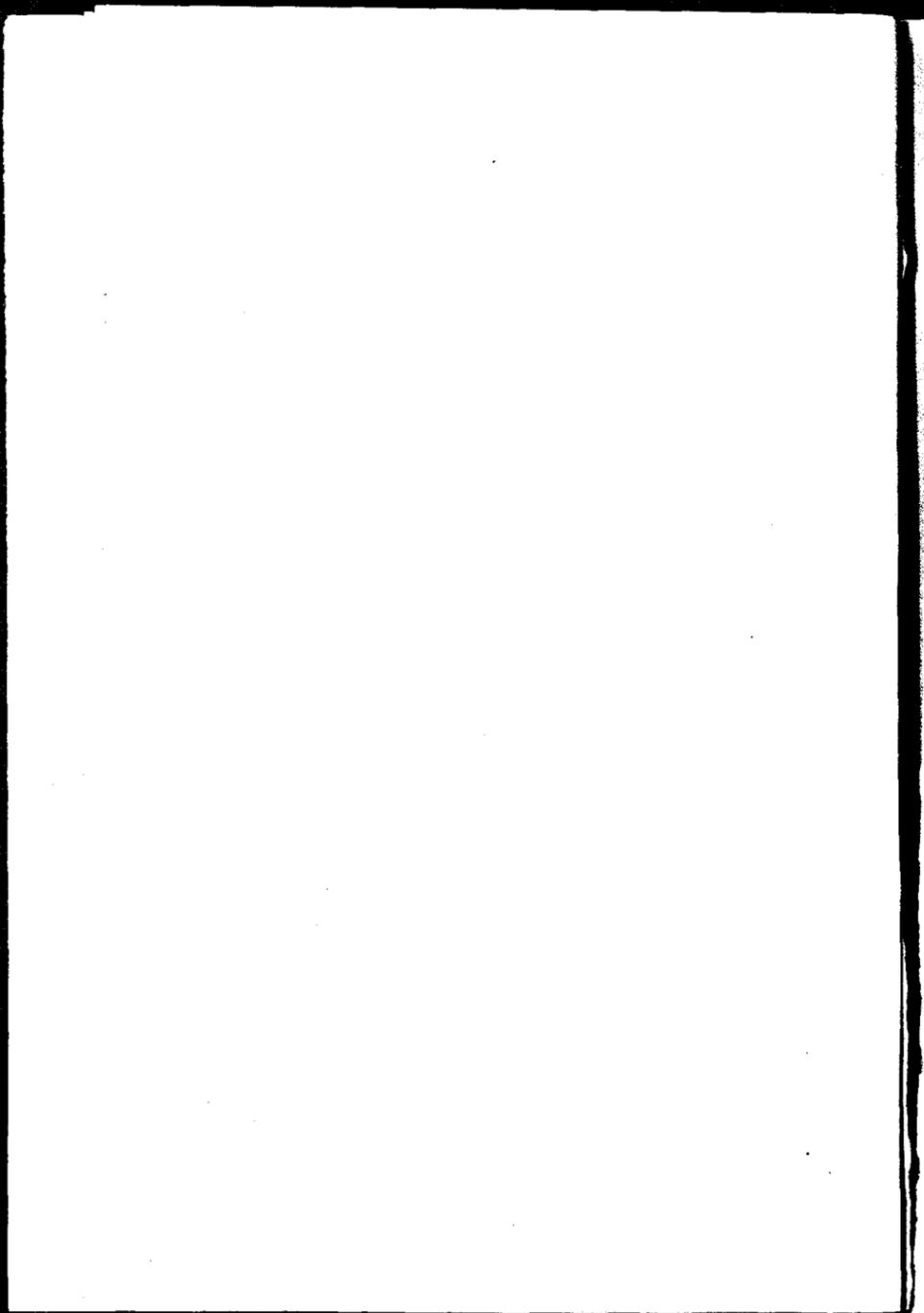
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Book 9

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

A CONDENSED HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN RHYME,

CONTAINING A REPORT OF ALL THE LEADING EVENTS ASSOCI-
ATED WITH DATES,

BY

MAJOR FREDERICK HOWE.

CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL.

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PREFACE.

THIS condensed form of the History of the United States, in rhyme, has been prepared with the view to meet the wants and growing desire felt by all classes of people, that the young may become more interested in the important History of our Country.

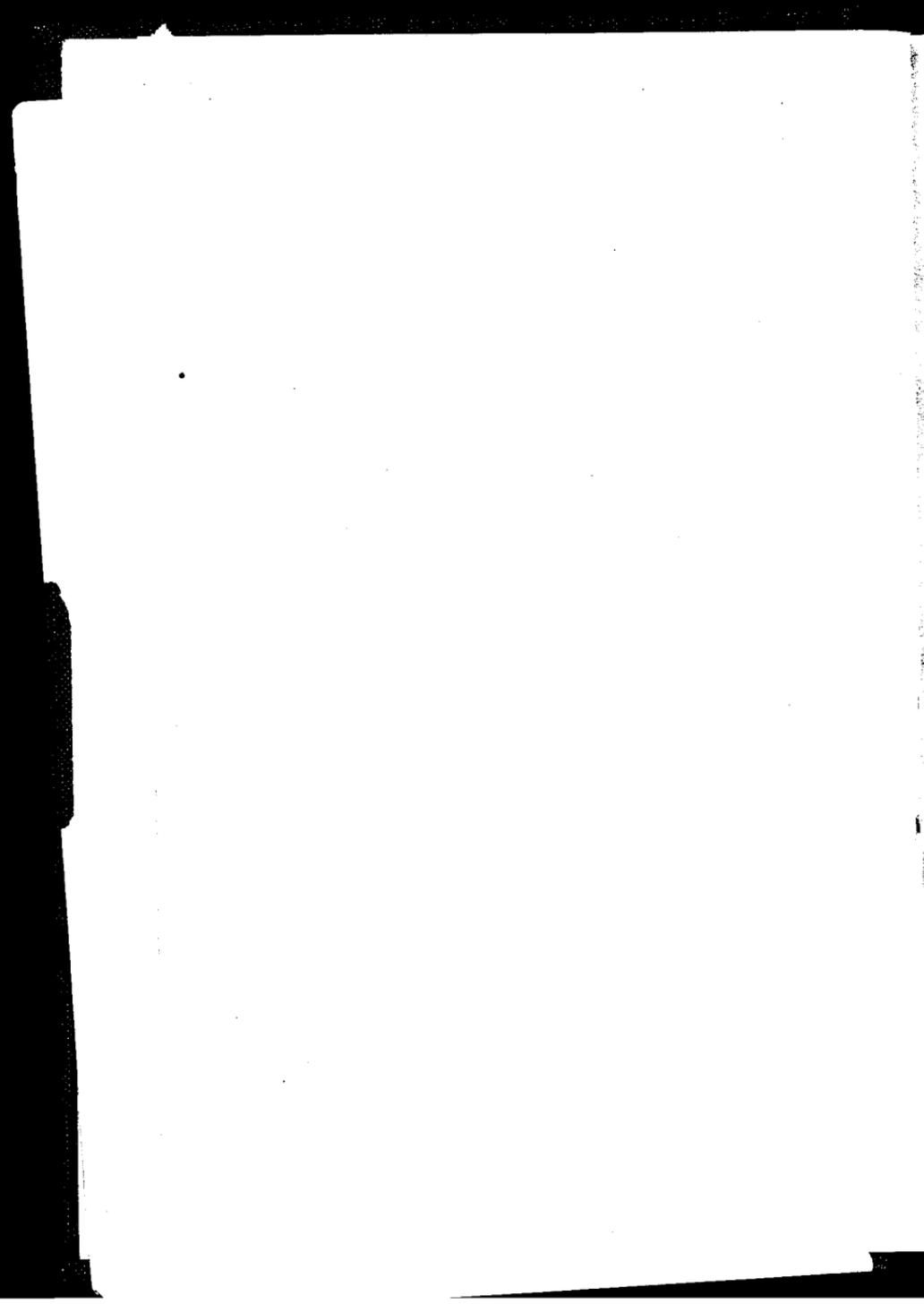
By the mode of teaching I now set forth, I am fully convinced that the youngest scholar upon entering upon its duties at School (being able to read), can learn with the greatest ease, the outline of our American History. At the same time the dates and events are so arranged that they cannot but fail to impress the mind in a manner not easily forgotten.

This work will also be found to be very helpful to old and young, as it will serve as a key and guide to the many important changes this country has undergone.

M. F. H.

CRYSTAL LAKE, *Illinois*,

March, 1882.



CONDENSED HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN RHYME.

DISCOVERIES.

IN 1435 was born in small Genoa's town,
A youth that evermore will give
Fair Italy renown.

It was CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, the father
of the free,
Who from Palos port in '92
With Spanish vessels three,
Sailed o'er the mighty ocean's crest
For thirty-five long days,

Till October's month in this same year

We see him kneel and pray,

On fair Bahama's sunny isle

He named San Salvador.

Hispaniola and Cuba, he found in two weeks
more.

In 1493 COLUMBUS home was bound,

To be greeted by the Court of Spain,

And relate what he had found.

So joyous were these greetings,

That in two months more he takes

Another leave of absence,

And fresh discovery makes.

Jamaica in 1493, and Hayti (*ha'ti*) are explored,

And Spain again is visited

In exactly three years more.

The coast of South America in 1498 is found,

Near the O-ri-no'-co River.

Then again he's homeward bound;

'n 1502 the last voyage he partakes,

When touching Central America coast

Himself he homeward takes.

Then at the age of seventy years
In 1506 he dies,

And leaves this world of trouble
For a home beyond the skies.

And ever may this noble heart
In peace and quiet rest,

Till called from his Havana's tomb
As one among the blest.

A-MER-I-CUS VESPUCCI, (*ves-poo'chee*) JOHN

CABOT and his son,

Arc the next to visit these foreign shores,
To continue the work begun.

The coast of North America by the Cabots first
was hailed

In 1494 near Bret'on Cape ;

From whence the "*Matthew*" sailed

To Bristol in England the home of these
brave men,

Where SEBASTINE stayed till 1498,

Then sallied forth again.

From Labrador to Virginia the coast he did
explore,

And claimed it for the British Flag
As first man on the shore.

AMERICUS VESPUCCI the Florentine then came
And struck this land in 1499,

From whom it takes its name,
Of America the true and bold,

The Country of the Free,
With motto: "In God we Trust"

Through all Eternity.
The Spanish, French and English

In quick succession come,
To make conquest and discovery,
And give their people homes.

In 1506 St. Lawrence Gulf, DENYS (*den'ce*) did
explore,

The same year East Yucatan was seen,
And at Darien (*day-re-en'*) in four more

A colony was settled; then PONCE DE LEON
(*pon'tha da la-on'*) came,

And Florida in 1512

Was given unto Spain.

The Pacific is discovered by BALBOA (*bahl-bo'ah*)
in 1513.

And the Northern coast of Yucatan,
Unknown ceased to be,

As CORDOVA (*kor'dovah*) in 1517 the coast-
line did explore.

And GIJALVA (*gre-hal'vah*) coasted Southern
Mexico

In exactly one year more.

CORTEZ (*kor-tez'*) conquered Mexico in 1521.

And AYLLON (*eel-yone*) in 1520
South Carolina's discovery had begun.

The first circumnavigation
Of this Globe was hailed,

When MA-GEL'LAN in 1520
Around South America sailed.

From Wilmington to Nova Scotia in 1524
VERRAZZANI (*ver-rat-sah'ne*) coasted.

Then NARVAEZ (*nar-val'eth*) did explore

The interior of Florida in 1528.

And St. Lawrence Gulf and River
Receives a similar fate;

As CARTIER (*kar-te-a'*) in 1535 both explored
and named,

And founded the great watershed

Which by the French was claimed.

The Southern States by DE SOTO are explored
in 1539.

And the Mississippi in 1541,
Is held by Spanish clime.

CORONADO (*ko-ro-nah'do*) in 1540 New Mexico
explores.

And ALARCON (*ah-lar'son*) in 1541,

Sails by Gulf California's shore
To the Colorado River,

Where to Gila (*he'lah*) he sails;

And CABRILLO (*cab-reel'yo*) in 1542

California's coast doth hail

As far as Northern Oregon, and COLIGNY
(*ko-leen-ye'*) is assailed,

In planting Port Royal colony

In 1562 he fails.

The Huguenots, under COLIGNY, then in 1564
To colonize St. John's River in Florida

Fails as once before.

As MELENDEZ (*may-len'deth*) in 1565 he came,

And many were the settlers

Who by his men were slain.

St. Augustine is founded, 1565 the date,
And remains the oldest city

Of the United States.

In 1579 the Pacific is explored by FRANCIS
DRAKE.

And the English in San Francisco Bay
A new discovery make.

Then Santa Fé (*fay*) is founded in 1582,
By ESPEJO (*es-pay'ho*) who gives this region
The name New Mexico.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, in '83 at Newfound-
land,

Attempts to form a colony,

But is defeated with his band
Of settlers and sailors who, when homeward
bound,

Were shipwrecked with their captain,
And all of them were drowned.

Then came Sir WALTER RALEIGH in 1584,
When Albermale and Pamlico Sound
He safely did explore;
This region then receives Virginia as its name.

And in 1585, and '87,
Sir WALTER fails again,

To form an English colony, on North Caro-
lina's shore.

But GOSNOLD comes in 1602,

And Massachusetts did explore;
Cape Cod he did discover, and also gave it name,
Elizabeth Isle, Martha's Vineyard, and Nan-
tucket

Found, and added to his fame.

Port Royal is founded by DEMONTS (*du-mon'g*)
in 1605.

And the *London Plymouth Company*

The next year did contrive

To settle our fair colonies of Virginia and Maine.

And in 1608 St. Lawrence Port,

Is established by CHAMPLAIN (*sham-plain'*).

When after naming it Quebec, himself he on-
ward takes,

And in 1609 discovers

Champlain and Huron Lakes.

Then led the Canadian Indians

Against the Iroquois in war,

And entered Northern New York State,

Where no man had been before.

The Hudson in 1609,

First brought the Dutch to fame,

By the discovery of that river,

By a man of the same name.

COLONIES.

JAMESTOWN is founded in 1607,
By Captain NEWPORT and his band
Of emigrants, who on Virginia soil
Are the first colonists to land.
Massachusetts, with Bay Colony,
Is founded in 1628.
And in 1620 the Mayflower Pilgrims
Also settled in this State.
The English in 1622, New Hampshire colonize,
Which from them takes its name.
And to Maryland in 1634,
The English Catholics came.
New Englanders settle Connecticut,
From 1635 to '38.
And Rhode Island in the latter year
Receives a similar fate.

The Dutch in 1623

The State of New York claim.

And the English in New Jersey

Another colony gain.

Then WILLIAM PENN in 1682

To Pennsylvania came,

Which was settled by the Quakers,

And from PENN took its name.

Then Delaware the same year

Was colonized by PENN.

And North Carolina is settled in 1663,

By rich Virginia men.

The French Huguenots and English in 1670

Settle South Carolina State.

And Georgia, under OGLETHORPE, in 1733

The English also take.

WARS.

The strife that now does follow,
And which we now relate,
Was commenced by ANDROS' tyranny
In 1688.
In England, WILLIAM Prince of Orange
Had succeeded brute King James,
And punished Governor ANDROS
And brought himself to fame.
This lulled the Revolution,
But a kind and helping hand
Deposed King James now receives
From France, his native land.
He stirred the strife for battle,
And they heard what he did say,
By opening up this bloody war
In North America.

The French Governor in 1690,
The English colonies did annoy,
And made the warlike Indians
His friend and true ally.
The massacre of Sche-nec'ta-dy,
In the middle of the night,
Words cannot be found,
To describe that horrid sight.
The next foul depredation,
On Salmon Falls was made ;
When most of its inhabitants
Were consigned to the grave.
This roused the slumbering spirit,
And SIR WILLIAM Phipps is sent,
With a fleet and men and money,
These atrocities to prevent.
He without resistance landed,
And a conqueror he is hailed
Of the coast from Port Royal to Maine ;
Then up St. Lawrence River sails.
Adverse winds prevented

His landing at Quebec,
Which causes this first campaign
To receive a fearful check.
The French, and brutal Indians,
Became more troublesome each day ;
Of SCHUYLER'S (*sky-ler*) attacks in 1692,
I have nothing here to say.
For seven years this noble country
Was harassed by the French,
Who in the year 1697
Both fleet and army sent,
With strict and urgent orders,
To New York and Boston burn,
But on landing made a treaty,
And homeward did return.
King WILLIAM dies, and ANNE succeeds,
Just as this cruel war
In 1702 breaks out again
With the Allies as before
After several minor skirmishes,
Colonel NICHOLSON with aid came,

Port Royal at once surrendered,
And received An-nap'o-lis as its name.
Encouraged by this victory,
Canada is assailed,
But disasters meet the army,
And causes it to fail.
The same year (1702) at St. Augustine,
Brings defeat to Governor MOORE,
Which makes South Carolina's settlement
More troubles than before.
The Spanish and the French combined,
In 1706 invade
Carolina, but are defected,
And many prisoners made.
To Roanoke River in North Carolina
The Palatines then came,
And formed a German settlement in 1710,
From which New Berne took its name.
Misfortunes meet these colonists,
In privation, death, and war,
Which was stayed by Utreck Treaty in 1713,

And peace was then restored.
The Yamasees in 1715
A great massacre undertake,
But are defeated at Sal-ke-hatch'ie,
And meet a dreadful fate.
The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (*aks-lah-sha-pel*)
in 1748,
Stays the French and English war;
But in 1754 it breaks out afresh,
More vigorous than before.
The French first broke the Treaty
At Redstone in 1752.
Built forts on disputed territory,
And the English traders slew.
This enraged the British Government,
And orders here were sent
To Governor DINWIDDIE of Virginia,
Declaring their intent
That a person of distinction,
Who by him should be named,
Should demand an explanation of the French,

Or commence a fresh campaign.

Major GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Who was born in 1732

In Westmoreland County, Virginia,

Was the man he thought would do.

Entrusted with this mission,

Our hero at once did go,

And found the French commandant

At the town of Venango.

In answer to his mission

The French would not withdraw

From the disputed territory;

The consequence was war.

Great Meadows with WASHINGTON in command,

In 1754 he fought and won,

But surrendered at Fort Necessity,

And homeward then did come.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and his delegates

Of five colonies then are sent,

To make a treaty with the Iroquois,

Which receives their full assent.

The Union of the colonies
By FRANKLIN was proposed,
But rejected by the assembly,
And then this meeting closed.
General BRADDOCK and two regiments
From England do arrive,
And he meets the Colonial Governors
At Alexandria in 1755.

BRADDOCK'S operations are planned against
Fort du Quesne (*kane*),
SHIRLEY against Fort Niagara and a point on
Lake Champlain.

The first of these actions was at Fort du Quesne,
BRADDOCK'S army routed, and he himself was
slain.

SHIRLEY through sickness and desertion
At Oswego did retreat,
Abandoned his encounter,
And saved a sure defeat.
To defeat the English at Lake George
DIESKAU (*dyeas-ko'*) tries in vain,

Himself is taken prisoner,
Which ends this first campaign.
The French General MONTCALM (*mont-kham'*)
in 1756
The next campaign soon ends
By the capture of Fort Oswego
And fourteen hundred men.
MONTCALM again in '57
A short campaign makes,
Defeats Colonel MONROE,
And Fort William Henry takes.
The planning of the fourth campaign,
By ABERCROMBIE in 1758,
Is worthy of that general,
Of which we now relate.
At Louisburg in June
The English under AMHERST gain
Cape Breton Isle and prisoners.
And next on Lake Champlain
Fort Frontenac, now called Kingstone,
The English under BRADSTREET take.

Then **ABERCROMBIE** is defeated,
And Lord **HOWE** meets his fate.
The next operation
Is against Fort du Quesne,
General **FORBES** defeats the French
And Fort Pitt does gain.
The last campaign in 1759,
WOLFE pours out his noble blood,
The noblest of the generals
Who died for England's good.
T'was on the Heights of Abraham
The French became a wreck,
MONTCALM received a mortal wound,
And the English gained Quebec.
Montreal then surrenders,
And this war at length is o'er,
Which the treaty of Paris in 1763
Makes more binding than before.
The French possessions in America
The English and Spanish gain.
And England for Florida
Gives Havana unto Spain.

REVOLUTION.

FRIENDSHIP with the Mother Country,

On the close of the last war,
Was closer and much stronger,
Than it ever was before.

But the imposition of taxation
Urged the colonies to commence
A just and lasting struggle
For their "Independence."

The seeds of liberty were sown
When man first turned the sod
By the birth-right all men own
When on this land they trod.
The seeds soon grew and flourished,
And the colonists then saw
The true destiny of this nation,
In a light not seen before.

They were willing that the English,
By parliament might make
Laws to control the commerce,
But in other ways to regulate
The internal laws and taxation,
To raise money to be paid
For war incurred by the English,
And for their benefit made,
They refused, knowing but too well,
If this taxation was imposed,
The port of right and liberty
Forevermore was closed.
At the Navigation Act in 1764
The first distant murmur rose,
And greater grew the clamor
As this year did slowly close.
The Stamp Act much talked of,
Passed in April 1765.
And to defeat its rash impostures
America then did rise.
Virginia was the first to speak,

Through PATRICK HENRY, the bold,
Who claimed the same just rights,
That all British subjects hold.
Massachusetts was outspoken,
Also New York State,
But it remained for the former
The proposal thus to make :
“That a convention of committees
By the colonial assemblies named,
Should vent their indignant feelings
Before this act was framed.”
This proposal by the colonies
Was not too well received,
And it was due to South Carolina,
That this proposal was agreed :
“Taxation without representation is tyranny,”
Is now the country’s cry,
And the Assembly of Pennsylvania now unite
With the “Sons of Liberty.”
Twenty-eight delegates
Nine colonies represent,

At New York in 1765,

To the First Colonial Congress sent.

They deliberate, and in three weeks

A Declaration frame,

That our colonies shall be free of tax,

Excepting those they name

This blow averts the Stamp Act,

Which in 1766 is repealed.

And America to be by England taxed,

Will now no longer yield.

The next year, 1767,

A tax is put on tea,

Which makes us more determined,

To set our nation free.

A collision then soon happens,

When JOHN HANCOCK's sloop is seized,

For violation of Revenue Laws,

And in doing as he pleased.

General GAGE and army in 1768

To Boston the English send,

Requesting to be furnished with quarters,

Which we refuse to lend.

The British Parliament in 1769

Censure these rebellious ways,

And ask the king to enforce the law,

And make us for treason pay.

To meet this with indignant protest

The Colonial Legislature are resolved,

And the assemblies of Virginia and North

Carolina,

By their Royal Governors are dissolved.

At New York the English in 1770,

The "Sons of Liberty" provoke,

Which causes the first blood to flow,

That freed us from their yoke,

Then followed the Boston Massacre,

A wanton and foul blot,

Upon the heads of Britishers,

Who men and boys both shot,

For nothing save the British guard,

Was received with taunts and jeers,

In passing through the Boston streets,

Instead of accustomed cheers,
The attempts to raise a revenue
By taxation now does fail,
And greater grew their strategy,
But to no avail.
The only tax in 1770
Is that they put on tea,
And the way America met this
At Boston we now see.
Our men disguised as Indians,
In December 1773,
Board the "Tea ships" in the harbor,
And pitched the chests into the sea.
This so enraged the English,
That in 1774
They closed the Port of Boston,
And threatened us with war.
America no longer
These insults could withstand,
And with our First Continental Congress dawned
The freedom of our land.

A Declaration of our Rights
To the English King we send,
And the suspension of all commercial intercourse
We strongly recommend.
Charlestown and Cambridge, Massachusetts,
Are seized by General GAGE,
Who early in 1774
Military Governor had been made.
Massachusetts in rebellion
The British Parliament in '75 declare,
And send ten thousand troops
For war to prepare.
WASHINGTON and PATRICK HENRY
In Virginia lose no time,
In organizing a militia,
To get our men in line.
At Concord Bridge the British in 1775
To Lexington retreat.
And at Ticonderoga the same year,
They suffer sure defeat.
Then Bunker Hill the English

Soon have fought and won,
And in June the American army

Is under WASHINGTON.

The year is almost over,

When the English gain Quebec,

But at Fort Moultrie in '76

They meet a fearful check.

Long Island, White Plains and Fort Washington

The English Red-Coats gain,

But at Trenton, under WASHINGTON,

We cause them loss again.

At Princeton in 1777

We another victory add,

But at Ticonderoga the same year

Our countenance is sad.

Fort Schuyler and the Benningtons

Are added to our fame,

But at Brandywine under HOWE

The Britishers do gain.

The first Stillwater is undecided,

Germantown by HOWE is won,

At Stillwater, Fort Mercer and Monmouth

The English troops do run.

Wyoming in 1778

Brings again defeat,

But at Rhode Island

The English do retreat.

Cherry Valley, Savannah and Sunbury

The English also gain,

But Kettle Creek in 1779

Is added to our name.

Brier Creek and Stony Ferry

The loss we do deplore,

But at Stony Point and Paulus Hook

We are victorious once more.

Savannah, Monk's Corner, Charleston, Sanders

Creek and Fishing Creek

The enemy in 1780 fought and won,

But at King's Mountain and Cowpens

Again they're forced to run.

Guilford Court House, Hobkirk Hill, Ninety-Six

and Fort Griswold,

The English in 1781 victory gain,
And at Eutaw Springs the same year
The losers have no name.
Then comes the crowning victory
At Yorktown in October '81,
The surrender of Cornwallis,
And America's freedom won.
The war is virtually over,
And the British for peace do sue,
Which is concluded by a treaty
In November '82.

POLITICAL EVENTS DURING THE
REVOLUTION.

DURING the dark and dreary days
That had just passed o'er our clime,
The light of love and liberty,
Faint but sure began to shine.
Its rays of light and beauty
On July the Fourth, 1776,
Were seeming brighter than ever,
Our Independence day to fix.
This noble declaration
Was written for this land,
By THOMAS JEFFERSON of Virginia,
And by a committee of Congress planned.
Only one of its important features
Can we here relate,
Which is "The Thirteen Colonies"

Became the United States.
The Articles of Confederation
In '77 are framed,
For the government of our country
And the honor of her name.
Then first appears the stars and stripes,
The flag that was to be
The cause of joy to every heart,
And the emblem of the Free.
The Articles of Confederation by the States
In 1781 are ratified.
And ever may this noble deed
Be looked upon with pride.
The final treaty of Paris,
September 1783 is signed;
Our Independence is acknowledged,
And our boundaries are defined.
Our Northern limits now extend
In a line with the great lakes,
And westward to the Mississippi
Our boundary line partakes.

The third of November, '83,
Our army does disband.
Each patriot to his home returns,
With thanks from all the land.
General WASHINGTON in December
The army bids farewell,
For his home at Mount Vernon,
There quietly to dwell.
Until the Constitutional Convention in 1787,
At Philadelphia meet,
Disregard the old Constitution
For a new one more complete.
This is ratified by the States,
And the "More perfect Union" goes
In operation March the fourth, 1789,
And our first President we choose.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the great and good,
The father of our clime,
Is chosen its first President,
In March 1789.
His inauguration at New York
Is in April the same year.
And JOHN ADAMS of Massachusetts
Fills the first Vice chair.
The first important feature
Is the Government support;
Which was met by a tariff
On all goods that reach our port.
The next was the Public Debt,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON before Congress laid
A plan that it might be funded,
Then very easily paid.

Vermont is admitted as a State

In 1791;

The United States Bank established,

And confidence is won.

The Presidential term is fixed

For the space of four years.

And WASHINGTON and ADAMS we re-elect in

1793,

Amidst the Nation's cheers.

The District of Columbia

A city then does claim

For the seat of our Government,

With Washington as its name.

Then sprang up the two factions,

Federalists and Republicans ;

The one for Federal Government,

The other for power in the people's hands.

The French revolution opens

In 1793.

France seeks us for aid,

But neutral we prefer to be.

The Whisky Insurrections of Pennsylvania
Occur in 1794,
And the Spanish boundary treaty
Is made in one year more.
Then WASHINGTON retires
From a noble life well spent,
To his farm at Mount Vernon,
For which we much relent.
The Federalists are triumphant,
And JOHN ADAMS they elect
As President the next four years,
Which in 1797 takes effect.
The Vice-President is THOMAS JEFFERSON;
And during their career
A war with France in 1798
Quite plainly does appear.
But the Government of that Nation
By NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is overthrown,
And the rupture that once threatened
In 1800 gone.
At Mount Vernon in December, 1799,

At the age of sixty-eight,
Brave WASHINGTON breathes his last,
Mourned by every State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Republican, in 1801
The Nation does prefer,
And the choice of Vice-President
Falls on AARON BURR.

Louisiana from France is purchased in 1803,
After the reduction of taxation,
And the Mississippi River becomes
Free for navigation.

AARON BURR in a duel
Kills ALEXANDER HAMILTON in 1804,
Through a political quarrel
That this country did deplore.

THOMAS JEFFERSON is re-elected
With GEORGE CLINTON in 1804.
And the great commercial struggle
Which almost causes war,
Breaks out with the English,
Who "search-rights" do claim

On all American vessels
That sail upon thè main.
The British board the *Chesapeake*,
And from it four men take,
Causing President JEFFERSON in 1807
A Proclamation thus to make:
"That the harbors of this country
Are closed for British trade."
And followed it by an "Embargo,"
Which a bad impression made.
The Republicans then power gain,
And in March 1809
JAMES MADISON is elected President.
And GEORGE CLINTON a second time
Is chosen Vice-President.
The Embargo Act is then repealed,
Followed by the Non-Intercourse Act,
Against France and England wield.
The Indians then the war-path take,
Until General HARRISON and his men,
At Tippecanoe in 1811,
Send them home again.

The insults to our flag

By British vessels off our shore
Compels our President in 1812

To proclaim against them war.
General HENRY DEARBORN of Massachusetts,

Is given the chief command,
And to defeat the English red-coats,

We strongly take our stand.
The first engagement with the enemy

Was in 1812 at Detroit,
Where HULL disgraced his name and flag

By turning from the fight.
Another hard encounter

Is fought on Queenstown Heights,
Which through being overpowered

Caused us to lose the fight.
But although disasters met us,

The pride of our navy
Was encouraged by the prizes

We gained upon the sea.
MADISON is re-elected President

In the fall of 1812,

With ELBRIDGE GERRY chosen Vice,

The same policy they pursue.

Louisiana in 1812

Becomes a Union State ;

And overtures to stay the war

The Russian Emperor makes.

The massacre of Frenchtown

Marks the year of 1813,

General PROCTOR'S name with this butchery

Will never cease to be.

Then comes a crushing victory,

Commanded by General PIKE,

Who took the town of York,

But perished in the fight.

Fort Meigs is next besieged,

And thanks to General CLAY,

The British are defeated,

And we do win the day.

The second seige of Meigs,

On the twenty-second day of May,

Is conducted by Major CROGHAN,

And the English turn away.
The *Chesapeake* is disabled,
And Captain LAWRENCE slain.
In the battle of Craney Isle in June
The victory we gain.
Then the capture of the *Argus*
We very much deplore ;
But the *Boxer* in September
The British see no more.
Then follows Lake Erie battle
September the tenth, 1813,
The most decisive victory
We gained upon the sea.
In the Moravian Town battles
The English are put to flight,
And we once more take possession
Of the captured town Detroit.
We lose the frigate *Essex*
In the Spring of 1814,
And the loss of the *Epervier*
The enemy do deplore,

Which is followed by the capture
Of the British sloop *Reindeer*;
And the *Avon* off the coast of France
Is taken the same year.
The English at Connecticut
New London Port blockade ;
But their attempts to bombard Stonington,
To relinquish they are made.
The battle of Chippewa in 1814
General BROWN does win,
And Bridgewater under DRUMMOND
Is gained by our brave men.
Then General SCOTT at Lundy's Lane
From the enemy does retreat,
But covers it at Fort Erie,
Where the British we defeat.
The second battle of Chippewa follows,
Which we dearly gain.
And our chief city, Washington,
Is destroyed by British flame.
From Baltimore the same year

We also do retreat,
But at Fort McHenry ROSS is killed,
And the English we defeat.
Then another naval victory
With hard-fought zeal we gain,
Commanded by brave MCDONOUGH,
And fought on Lake Champlain.
The Hartford Convention
Meets with much comment;
And in December 1814
Peace is signed at Ghent,
Though peace had been concluded,
In this country it was not known,
In the decisive battle of New Orleans
Our supremacy was shown.
One sad and piteous incident,
At the close of this last war,
Was the massacre of our prisoners
In England at Dartmoor.
The second United States Bank
Is chartered in 1816.

And Indiana's admittance to the Union

. This date does also fix.

JOHN MONROE and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS in 1817

Are made President and Vice,

A triumph for no party,

As they were the People's choice.

The war with the Seminoles

General JACKSON quells,

And Florida in 1817

Spain for five million sells.

Maine to the Union in 1820

Is admitted as a State.

Then the important "Missouri Compromise"

Compels us to relate,

That the boundary line of slavery

Shall be the West Mississippi line.

And North to latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$

Which your atlas will define.

MONROE and TOMPKINS are re-elected

In March, 1821;

And in 1822 South America

Had her Independence won.

This was called the "Monroe Doctrine,"

And in 1824

General LAFAYETTE makes a visit

With more pleasure than before.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1825

Is the first Whig party choice,

And JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina

Is chosen as his Vice.

The period of this administration

Was prosperity and peace,

And commerce and population

Continued to increase.

The seventh President, in 1829,

Is General ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee,

And JOHN C. CALHOUN the second time

Vice-President we see.

The charter of the State Banks

By Congress is renewed.

And the Black Hawk war breaks out

In 1832.

On the Mississippi River

The Indians we defeat,
And take a tract of Western land,
When peace from us they seek.

The Tariff Bill in 1832

Before Congress is laid,
To the effect that on imported goods
More duty should be paid.

South Carolina and her people

Refuse to obey this law,
Which brings JACKSON'S Proclamation
That threatens us with war.

But a compromise is effected

In Congress by HENRY CLAY,
Which averted the secession,
And the trouble cleared away.

ANDREW JACKSON in 1832

A second term does take,
And MARTIN VAN BUREN
Vice-President we make.

The Florida war with the Indians

Breaks out in '35,
Attack Major DADE and his brave men,
And only four survive.
Colonel Z. TAYLOR at Okechobee Lake in 1837
Many Indians slew,
And peace is restored by treaty
In 1842.
The Democrats in 1837
Take MARTIN VAN BUREN as their choice,
And RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky
Is chosen as the Vice.
The panic of 1837
Came with a fearful crash,
And many of our banks suspended
Through being short of cash.
Congress meets the same year,
The distress to relieve,
Issued ten million Treasury Notes,
Which little help does give.
Our ninth President in 1841
The Whigs do get their choice;

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is President,

With JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, Vice.

The sudden death of HARRISON

Brings JOHN TYLER to the chair,

And the Cabinet at once resign,

Leaving DANIEL WEBSTER there.

Maine's boundary line is settled

By arbitration in 1842 ;

And Rhode Island changed her Constitution,

The old one for a new.

Texas caused some agitation

By her wish to become a State,

Which was effected in 1845,

As soon we shall relate.

The Democrats the same year

Inaugurate JAMES K. POLK of Tennessee,

And GEORGE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania

Vice-President we see.

After Texas was admitted as a State,

Mexico still claimed

The country west of the Rio Grande (*ree-o-gran'dy*),

And ruled it in their name.
We refused these so-called rights,
And to enforce it plainly saw.
The only course then open
Was to declare against them war.
The first engagement under Captain THORNTON
We suffer bad defeat ;
But at Palo Alto (*pah'lo ahl'to*), under General
TAYLOR,
The Mexicans retreat.
Then at Re-saca de la Palma (*ra-sah'kah day*
lah pahl'mah), under TAYLOR,
We another victory gain ;
And Monterey (*mon-te-ray'*) in September
Is added to our fame.
Then Saltillo (*sahl'teel'yo*), Victoria and Fort
Tampico we take,
And Santa Fe, in New Mexico, the enemy
forsake.
California in 1846
Her Independence claims,

And this vast tract of country

By America is gained.

TAYLOR'S brilliant victory at Buena Vista

(*bwa'nah vis'tah*) in 1847,

Against Mexico under SANTA ANNA,

Gave General SCOTT Vera Cruz,

And the castle San Juan de Uloa (*sahn-hwan-day-oo-lo'ah*).

The conquest of Mexico

He then prepares to make,

Defeats the enemy at Cer'ro Gor'do,

And an onward march he takes.

He captures fortress after fortress,

Until Churubusco (*choo-roo-boos'ko*) is won,

And within gun-shot of the Capital

Our army now does come.

The American flag is flying

On Mexico's highest towers;

The fight is lost and over,

And victory is ours.

A treaty of peace is ratified

July the fourth, 1848,
And New Mexico and Utah
Are ceded to our States.
This is called the Guadaloupe Hidalgo (*gwa-da-
loo'pay he-dahl'go*) Treaty;
And about this time
Gold is found in California.
And in 1849
General ZACHARY TAYLOR is elected President
With MILLARD FILLMORE as his Vice;
A most exciting contest,
In which the Whigs do get their choice.
Congress passes the Compromise Bill,
And California becomes a State.
New Mexico and Utah Territory are established,
And Columbia's slave trade met its fate.
Our President dies in 1850;
HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER in '52;
And the village of Yer'ba Bue-na is burned,
From which San Francisco grew.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire,

Is President in 1853,
And WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama,
Vice-President we see.
He dies in April the same year,
And a treaty then is made
For the Territory of Arizona,
And twenty million dollars paid;
This is called the "Gadsden purchase,"
And in May, 1854,
The Missouri Compromise Act is repealed,
And the Kansas-Nebraska Bill is law;
In one of its provisions
It gave to every State
The power to its inhabitants,
Slavery to make
A common institution;
And from this privilege came,
The opponents to this horror,
"Abolitionist" by name.
The fifteenth President in 1857
The Democrats have the choice,

And elect JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania,
With JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky,
Vice.

Mount Vernon is purchased in 1858
By Mount Vernon Ladies' Association,
With the view that it always should remain
A Monument in this Nation.

The first Atlantic cable,
Connecting England with this land,
Is successfully laid in '58
To a point on Newfoundland.

Minnesota then a State becomes,
And Oregon also joins
The United States of America
In 1859.

Then the doctrine of secession
First is heard in Southern States,
Which spreads like burning embers,
To prepare us for a fate
That humanity will look upon
For ages yet to come

With trembling hands and aching hearts,
For many loved ones gone,
Who perished in this cruel war,
For right and liberty,
That broke the yoke of bondage,
And set the negroes free.

South Carolina in 1832

Disobeyed the Union laws,
But was met by ANDREW JACKSON,
The right man in this cause.
But greater grew the discontent,
As the Southerners did believe
They might quit the Union any time,
And do just what they pleased.
From the States they wished to separate,
And form a Government of their own,
Making "Cotton" their wealth and king,
And "Slavery" its corner-stone.
A Presidential contest in 1860
Was then close at hand,
When a man for anti-slavery

The Abolitionists do stand;
They elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
With HANNIBAL HAMLIN for the Vice;
But the Southerners disregarded this
And made another choice.
JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER STEPHENS
Are made President and Vice
Of the Confederate States of America,
The Democratic choice.
South Carolina carries out her threats,
And passed an ordinance of secession,
Which is followed by six sister States,
With forts and ships in their possession.
On the twelfth of April, 1861,
The Confederates, under Gen. BEAUREGARD,
Caused Fort Sumter to capitulate,
And gained the first reward.
The news of Major ANDERSON'S defeat
Was so startling to the Nation,
That the President called Congress,
And issued the Proclamation:

“That seventy-five thousand volunteers
Were wanted for the war.”

Then Virginia State secedes,

And is followed by three more.

The Southern Ports are blockaded

By the ships of the United States,

And General MCCLELLAN in West Virginia

A successful campaign makes.

General MCDOWELL with the Union army,

His advance had now begun,

And the Confederates under JOHNSTON

Are victorious at Bull Run.

The Confederates win at Wilson's Creek,

And General LYON is slain,

Which is followed by Belmont Butts,

And which they also gain.

Then Major-General MCCLELLAN

Succeeds Lieutenant-General SCOTT, removed,

As commander of the Union army,

Which is generally approved.

General W. T. SHERMAN in November

The town of Beaufort takes
From the enemy in South Carolina,
And Fort Royal they forsake.
The same day as this victory
The British mail steamer Trent
Is captured with Confederate ambassadors,
Who to France and England had been sent.
Virginia is divided into States
In 1861;
And the new State, West Virginia,
To the Union does come.
At Mill Springs in Kentucky,
January, 1862,
The Unionists defeat the enemy,
And General ZOLLICOFFER slew.
In February General BURNSIDE
Roanoke Island takes,
Destroys the Confederate vessels,
And important addition makes
To our territory in North Carolina,
Which give the Unionists delight,

And at Fort Henry on the Tennessee
They win another fight.
GRANT with the Union army
Fort Donelson does gain,
Causes BUCKNER to surrender,
And brings himself to fame.
Nashville is occupied by BUELL,
And Columbus by the Union fleet.
The Confederates withdraw from Washington,
And to Richmond do retreat.
MCCLELLAN resigns the chief command,
And on April the seventh is won
Shiloh by the Unionists ;
And General POPE begun
His campaign on the Mississippi
When Island No. 10
Is surrendered to COMMODORE FOOTE
With its stand of arms and men.
Fort Pu-las-ki surrenders,
Savannah's harbor's closed,
And New Orleans to General BUTLER

Is surrendered by our foes.
The army of the Potomac,
General MCDOWELL in command,
Had been stationed at Fredericksburg,
To stay the Confederate hand
From a sudden attack on Washington.
And to Richmond they commence
Their march in April, 1862,
And strongly they entrench,
Before the Confederate works at Yorktown,
When on the fourth of May
MCDOWELL makes his first attack,
And they quickly move away.
At Williamsburg on the sixth of May
The Unionists do gain,
But at Fair Oaks on June the first
The victors have no name.
In JACKSON'S raid at Gaines' Mill
The Confederates gain success,
And in July the seven-day retreat,
At Malvern Hill the Unionists repress.

The Northern army under POPE

Suffer sure defeat,

And to the city of Washington

The army does retreat.

The Unionists surrender at Harper's Ferry

South Mountain they gain,

But at Antietam the Unionists

Add victory to their name.

By the Western operations of the Union fleet

The Confederates are now compelled

The city of Natchez in May to yield,

And Memphis, also, which they held.

General ROSECRANS at Iuka and Corinth

The Confederates did defeat ;

And at Pea Ridge in Arkansas

They also do retreat.

General MCCLELLAN of the Potomac army

Is relieved from its command,

And succeeded by General BURNSIDE,

Who takes the Union men in hand,

But disaster meets him at Fredericksburg,

And General ROSECRANS defeats
The enemy at Stone River,
And to Murfreesboro retreats.
General HOOKER is made commander
Of the Potomac army in 1863,
In place of General BURNSIDE,
And in April we see
The disastrous battle of Chancellorsville
By the Confederate army won,
And the invasion of Pennsylvania
In June LEE had begun.
Then comes the Union victory
At Gettysburg in July;
And GRANT with Admiral PORTER'S aid
Vicksburg does occupy.
Fort Hudson then surrenders
On the eighth to General BANKS,
And GRANT for his ability
Receives the Union's thanks.
General ROSECRANS in the South
Moves from Murfreesboro in Tennessee,

And at Bridgeport in Alabama

Gains a Union victory.

Then follows fierce Chickamauga,

Which the Confederate army gains,

But at Knoxville in November

The Unionists victory gain,

Missionary Ridge they also win.

Then ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S proclamation,

"That all slaves are free in rebellious States,"

Is given to the Nation.

GRANT is made Lieutenant-General

In March 1864;

And the war at once renewed

With more vigor than before.

Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold

Harbor

Undecided are fought in '64;

And at Petersburg in June

The Confederates gain once more.

General SHERIDAN at Winchester

A Union victory gains,

And at Cedar Creek, after one repulse,
They another victory claim.
The army at Chattanooga,
Under General SHERMAN in May,
Starts for Atlanta,
Taking Dalton and Resaca on the way.
The Unionists at Dallas
The enemy defeat,
And SHERMAN'S army marches on,
While JOHNSTONE does retreat.
SHERMAN crossed the Chat-ta-hoo'chce in July,
And Atlanta is besieged.
General HOOD takes the Confederate command
From JOHNSTONE, now relieved.
HOOD evacuates his stronghold,
And takes a Northern route,
To cut off supplies from SHERMAN,
And this way starve him out.
HOOD arrives at Nashville,
By SHERMAN close pursued;
Who leaves this place to General THOMAS,

And makes his greatest move.
Returning to Atlanta,
His army he concentrates,
And his famous Southern march
He immediately undertakes.
Believing that the enemy
Could no more resistance make,
General GRANT gave the orders
This daring march to take.
In its movements through the country
It made itself quite free,
By capturing mules and horses,
And uprooting slavery.
In December they reached Savannah
Upon the Atlantic coast,
Capturing Fort McAllister
And Savannah with little loss.
General THOMAS in the meantime
HOOD at Nashville does defeat,
Who loses half his army
In making his retreat.

The same day Charleston falls,—

And North Carolina State,—

In February 1865,

Sherman's army make.

Admiral PORTER and General TERRY

A brilliant victory won,

By the fall of Fort Fisher,

And the capture of Wilmington.

SHERMAN at Averysboro

The Confederates defeat,

And at Bentonville under JOHNSTONE

Again they do retreat.

SHERMAN'S army entered Goldsboro,

March 1865 ;

And the enemy still retreating,

At Raleigh do arrive.

Grant with the Potomac army

At Richmond still remained.

Fort Steadman and Five Forks

The Unionists now gain.

The Potomac army is set in motion,

And Petersburg and Richmond fall;
LEE surrenders at Appomattox,
And the climax of it all
Is the surrender of JOHNSTONE'S army
On the twenty-sixth of April, '65,
Which year, through assassination,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN did not survive;
At FORD'S Theatre, in Washington,
Our President was shot,
By JOHN WILKES BOOTH, a conspirator
Of a deep and bold-planned plot.
To remove the Executive and his Cabinet
Of this impoverished Nation,
By carrying out this damnable desire
Of wholesale assassination.
So in the middle of our rejoicing
We were called upon to mourn
The death of the Preserver
Of our country and our home.
ANDREW JOHNSON was inaugurated
The same day that LINCOLN died,

Which was the fifteenth day of April,
In 1865.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is taken prisoner,
In disguise in Georgia,
And carried to Fort Monroe
A prisoner there to stay.

Then Generals GRANT and SHERMAN
Their armies did review,
And from Washington disband,
Their duties to pursue.

The killed or wounded in both armies
Were about one million men,
And never may the stars and stripes
Witness this again,

But rather let sweet peace and love
With us forever be,
To cherish and to nurture
This country of the free.

The first important question
Is the reconstruction of the Southern States,
And the Amnesty Proclamation

In May the President makes.
Provincial Governors are appointed
For the late Confederate States,
To re-establish good relations,
And secession to forsake.
The abolition of slavery
Takes effect December 1865,
Known as the Thirteenth Amendment,
And by twenty-seven States ratified.
On the terms of reconstruction
The President and Congress disagree,
As the Executive will not give civil rights
To the black man when set free.
The President insists the Southern States
Into the Union then should come,
Without any further requirements
Except what they had done.
This disagreement with the Congress
The Nation does abhor
And the Southern States remain in concert,
Ruled by Governors as before.

The seven billion public debt
In June 1865
Is taken up by Congress,
Who the Revenue devise.
A resolution then was passed,
"The public debt must and shall be paid;"
Which to holders of Government Bonds
A good impression made.
During the progress of the civil war
NAPOLEON of France in 1863
Destroys the Mexican Republic,
And an Empire there we see,
With Archduke MAXIMILLIAN Emperor.
But at the close of our war,
Secretary SEWARD demands from NAPOLEON
His army to withdraw ;
NAPOLEON at once complies
And the Mexicans then rose,
Kill MAXIMILLIAN and his retainers,
And a President once more chose.
The quarrel with our President

In 1866 does increase,
And the Reconstruction Act
Does far from bring us peace.
It enacted that the Southern States
Should under Military Governors go,
Passed Congress March 1867,
Against the President's veto.
The Tenure of Office Bill
Then becomes a law,
Preventing the removal of civil officers
By the Executive as before.
The Senate now gives its consent
On all appointments made,
And likewise its permission
For removals must be had.
Secretary STANTON the President suspends,
Without the Senate's due consent;
But is reinstated by our Congress,
Who on "Impeachment" now are bent;
The House of Representatives
The Impeachment Articles introduce;

For violation of the Tenure Act,

And for general abuse.

The trial before the Senate

Of our President takes place,

When by vote he is acquitted

January 1868.

Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia,

Louisiana and Carolina, South and North,

Are re-admitted to the Union

On July the twenty-fourth.

The Territory of Alaska in June 1868

The United States acquired,

And thus the administration

Of ANDREW JOHNSON expired.

General U. S. GRANT is the Republican nomination,

With SCHUYLER COLFAX as his Vice,

Who are inaugurated March, 1869,

As the American people's choice.

The Fifteenth Amendment

By Congress then is passed,

Giving the privilege of suffrage

To each and every class.

It then becomes part of the Constitution,

And the remainder of GRANT'S first admin-
istration

Is marked by the prosperity

Of our people and our Nation.

The Alabama question

Marks the year 1871,

And its speedy settlement

By the treaty of Washington.

This disputed question was referred

To a Board of Arbitration,

Who at Geneva award damages

Of fifteen million to our Nation.

The City of Chicago

In 1871 is burned.

And in '72 GRANT a second time

Our President is returned;

HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts,

Vice-President we see.

And the Modoc Indian War

Occurs in 1873.

The International Exposition

At Philadelphia, May, 1876,

Commemorates our Independence,

And our Centennial does fix.

General CUSTER and his followers

The same year met their fate.

And the Territory of Colorado

Is admitted as a State.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES in 1876

Is the Nation's choice ;

And WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York,

Is chosen as his Vice.

Peace and prosperity do reign

Through this administration ;

And in 1880 General GARFIELD

Is President of our Nation.

The Republicans are triumphant,

JAMES A. GARFIELD is their choice,

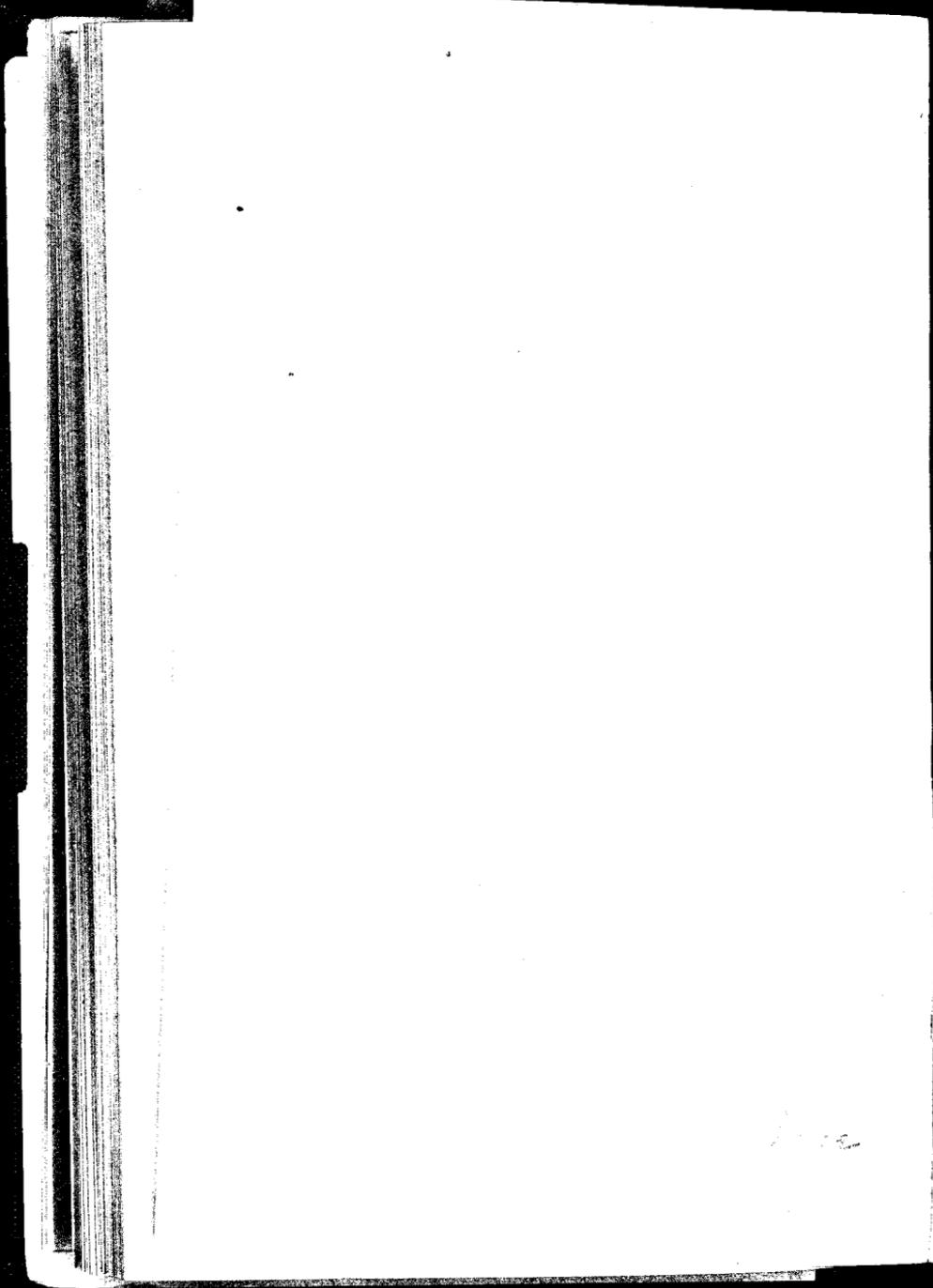
With CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York,

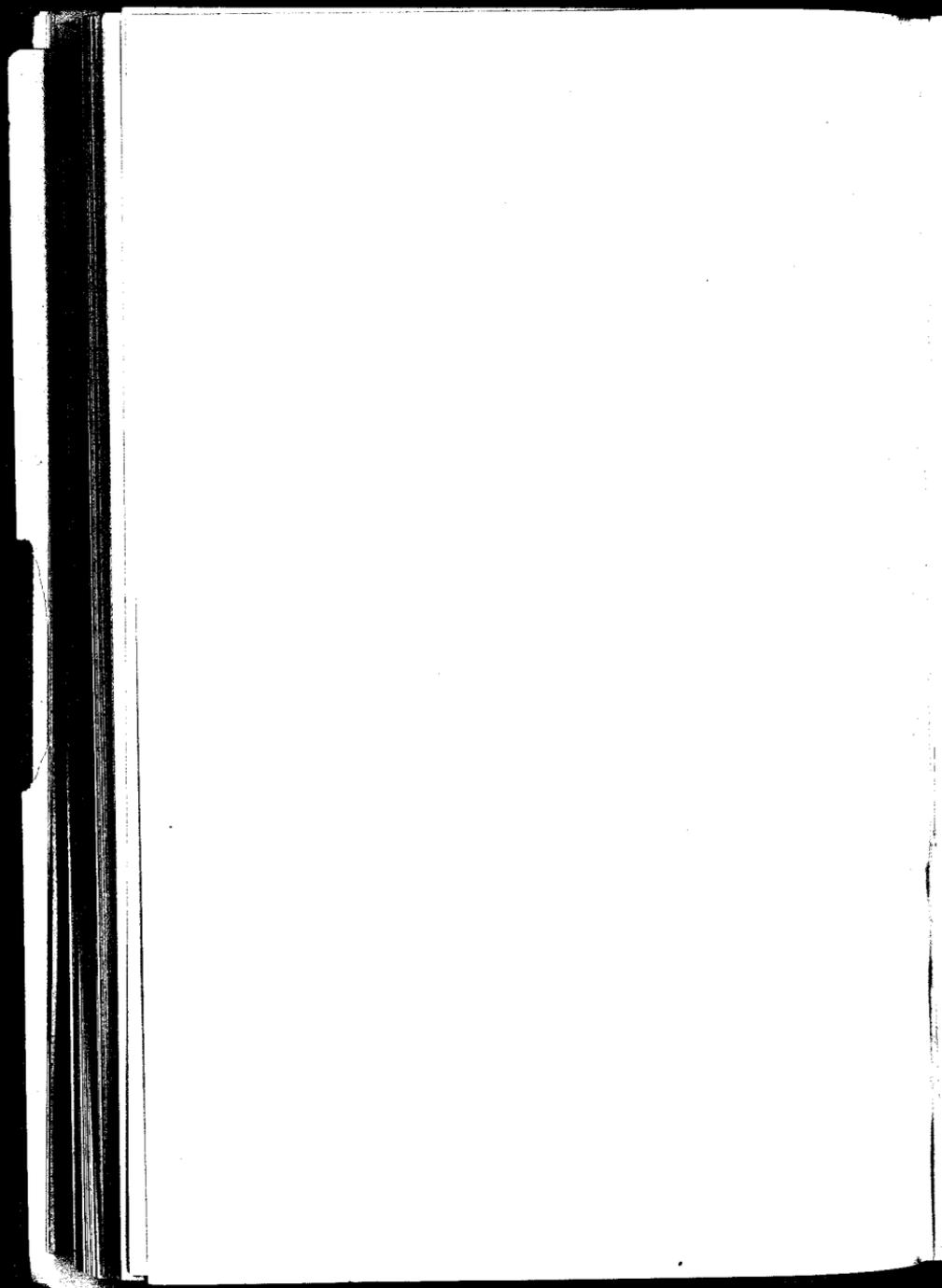
Chosen as the Vice.
But scarce had he commenced his term
With prospects bright and clear,
When a dastardly assassin
Ends his bright career.
T'was on July's bright morning;
The White House he had left
For a journey to Long Branch,
To seek a well-earned rest;
With his family and relatives,
And to get the bracing air
Of the boisterous Atlantic,
But they were not to meet him there:
For soon throughout the country
With lightning's swiftness came,
The news that JAMES A. GARFIELD
By an assassin had been slain.
The cowardly assailant
In the depot waiting-room
Shot our Beloved President
And caused a wide-spread gloom

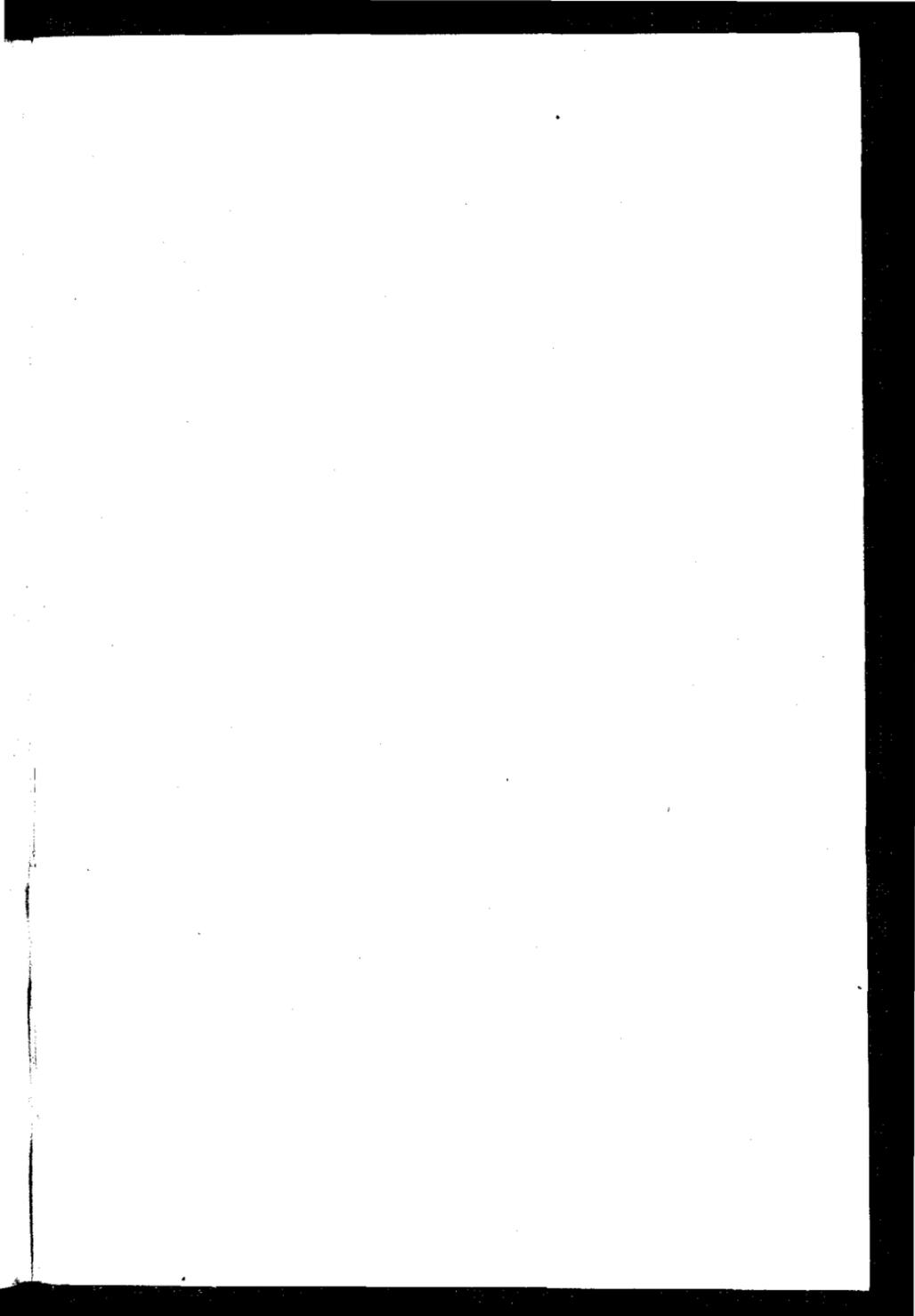
To hover o'er our land ;
Until September 19, 1881,
His trials and earthly troubles
To a peaceful end did come.

CHARLES J. GUTEAU, the assassin,
An eccentric, foolish man,
Was convicted of the murder,
And his sentence is to hang.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York,
The vacant chair does take ;
And David Davis, of Illinois,
Vice-President, the Senate make.
FINIS, (1882.)







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